

# Maine Farmer

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 47.

## Maine Farmer.

Cornell is erecting a fifty-thousand dollar building for dairy instruction at that institution. The building is of stone, forty-five by ninety feet on the ground.

Feed is unusually short in the pastures this fall. Now don't let the young cattle remain in the back lot hungry and shrinking every day in weight. There can be no economy in keeping stock without gain or product. If stock is short of the needed feed while yet running at pasture then make it up in some form. We have found it a good practice to house such stock nights and give a liberal feeding of good hay.

The new corn canning establishment at Foxcroft has done a very successful business considering the peculiarities of the season. About 350,000 cans of corn have been put up. While this is the first experience of farmers of the locality with the crop yet their success in growing it compares fairly well with that of others this season. It has not been what farmers call "a corn year." The general average at this factory is from \$25 to \$30 an acre for the cut corn, figures which compare favorably with the older factories in the western part of the State. The valley of the Piscataquis is a good corn section and we predict a continued success for this business.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE AND ITS COLLEGE.

We confess to something of a liking for New Hampshire farmers. They seem to have clear-cut ideas of what is their right, and what they want, and then they go for it in a manner that means business; and we have noticed that they generally get there. We like farmers who have some emphasis to them. You all ways know what they believe, and you always find them ready to work for their rights. This has been shown with the New Hampshire farmers in the work of their Board of Agriculture, and especially in their Grange work. Recently they have had occasion to give attention to their State College. It is well known that their State College received a rich bequest from one Benjamin Thompson, on condition that the college should be removed to his farm, located in the town of Durham. The college was removed, and for the past two years buildings have been under process of construction. The buildings completed, and the college ready for its work again, a new President was in the order of things. A selection was made in the person of a clergyman of distinction, Rev. Mr. Murkland. A public dedication of the main hall was arranged for a few weeks ago, and in the same connection, the inauguration of its new President.

The farmers of the State, for certain reasons conclusive to themselves, claim that the college should be plainly and distinctly agricultural in its scope. Naturally enough, therefore, there was a deep and wide interest felt in President Murkland's inaugural address, in which it was supposed he would define his policy. The address was pronounced, and with trifling attention to the matter of education in agriculture, publicly claiming there would probably be but few students in agriculture for a long time to come.

The agricultural leaders in the State were thoroughly dissatisfied with the inauguration of any such policy at the institution, while the Board of Agriculture, under the lead of such zealous disciples of agriculture as Hon. Moses Humphrey, its President, and Hon. N. J. Bacheider, Secretary, was thoroughly aroused. A meeting of the board was at once called, and the following memorial issued to the management and given to the press of the State. It reads:

"Said institution should be chiefly agricultural in its character. The agricultural course of the college should be carefully arranged and accorded such interest and influence as will make it the most popular course. We assert that this course should be intensely practical and educate towards rather than away from the farm. There is no authority for using funds appropriated or bequeathed for agriculture in establishing a classical school. The chief object of this institution should be to grauate youth thoroughly educated in the science and arts of agriculture. The girls should be thoroughly instructed in the studies and sciences of domestic economy, and should receive a good English education."

Pres. Murkland replied to the above memorial, in which he disclaimed all intention of ignoring the agriculture of the State in its rights and interests in the institution. There the matter rests, so far as public action is concerned. But the farmers of the State are red hot in their determination that their college shall be in fact distinctly and emphatically agricultural in its scope, and such a college as the original act of Congress plainly contemplated, and such as the State has all the while had in view in its liberal appropriations, and also such as Benjamin Thompson and every other beneficiary of the institution understood it to be when they laid their rich bequests upon it. The discussion was running high on the occasion of our recent

visit to their Grange State Fair, the farmers and the press of the State each taking part, and seeming in full accord on the matter. Hon. N. J. Bacheider, Master of the State Grange says:

"We expect this school to accomplish for the farmers what the law school does for the attorney, the medical school for the physician, and the theological school for the clergyman. We can see no other legitimate line for an agricultural school to follow, and we trust that such is to be its course."

Past State Master, Hon. W. H. Stinson, comes out equally strong and determined. He says:

"If this truly practical training cannot be had at the Durham college, where under the blue of Heaven can you expect to find it? Mr. Murkland's field of work has been in a different line, and his appointment caused no little surprise, but it was hoped that he would fill the bill, and therefore the farmers were patiently waiting for his initiation when from his address his views could be better learned. The farmers want an agricultural college in theory as well as in name. It has been to this end they have labored to create a public sentiment in favor of the acceptance of the Thompson bequest, and the removal from Hanover to Durham, which the handsome appropriation made by the legislature to these ends fully warrants. Let there be no uncertain action taken, but let the farmers insist that their occupation, their profession if you please, shall stand at the fore-front in Durham, and the simple agricultural banner shall hang on the outer walls and the instruction of the college shall conform to the same."

The Independent Statesman, Concord, of a recent date has the following vigorous editorial on the matter.

"The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, with its \$200,000 worth of buildings, its new President, and its half score of instructors, is now ready to begin its work of educating farmers. Upon its performance of that work the college will be judged. We say its work is to educate farmers because upon that question it sought and obtained lavish appropriations from the State Treasury; for that purpose the general government made its first land grants to agricultural colleges, and later made its supplemental gifts of money and established experimental stations; and for that purpose Benjamin Thompson endowed the college with \$400,000; and for that purpose the seat of the college was removed from Hanover. While the college remained in its first location it was constantly objected to because it did not graduate farmers. The gloom of Dartmouth's academic shades was felt to weigh too heavily upon the agricultural institution and its removal was debated long before Benjamin Thompson's bequest on the ground that an agricultural college which did not graduate farmers was a failure."

"We say this at the outset of the career of the college, because there is a feeling among the agricultural sentiment which should rule the institution at Durham. We have President Murkland's word for it that the farmer is not debarred from the College of Agriculture. Let this not enough; it will not satisfy the farmers of the State who have pulled so many chestnuts from the legislative fire. They are not to be put off with permission to attend; they must be invited to patronize the institution. That is, the agricultural courses must be made attractive. The college of Agriculture was not established, nor did Benjamin Thompson enrich it, for the purpose of educating electricians, mechanical engineers, and scientists. Its first purpose was to educate farmers. To that end it should bend its energies; to that end it should be made severely, intensely practical. It should teach first of all scientific farming as adapted to New Hampshire conditions of soil, climate, and nearness to a market. In a word it should graduate young men who can go on any farm in New Hampshire and cultivate it with profit. New Hampshire's agriculture must be rehabilitated by farmers, not by electricians and engineers. The farmers should come from the College of Agriculture. To invite them and educate them is the first duty of the college. The State can afford to ask the college no more; The college can afford to give the State no less."

With such sentiments freely uttered and backed by that devotion of purpose and active exertion which has heretofore characterized the efforts of New Hampshire farmers, there can be no question but agricultural education must step to the front at their State Institution.

### CARE OF CORN-FODDER.

"There is no need of putting sweet corn fodder in a silo," says Mr. C. H. Cobb of Poland, probably the largest corn grower in the State, and a most jealous advocate of the silo. "It is easily dried," says he, "and cattle will eat it all clean in that condition." This brings up the matter of drying corn fodder. There is too much indifference over the curing of this valuable adjunct to the farm's supply of cattle fodder. Farmers will be solicitous for the protection of their hay against exposure to rain in curing and yet give little heed to the corn fodder. Here is a fodder crop all most identical with good hay in digestible food nutrients, and nearly equal in value, yet in many cases little thought or care is exercised over its protection from damaging exposure while drying in preparation for barn storage.

Probably at this writing all or nearly all of the yellow corn and the sweet corn fodder has been cut up, and when not put in a silo is now standing in the field in small shocks. This is all right as it goes. But much of it will blow over, and all of it being in small shocks, as it must be at first in order to dry, is badly exposed to heavy and driving storms quite common at this season of

year. Left in this way for any length of time it is quite sure to be badly damaged and much of its value destroyed. Not only is such fodder less palatable to the animals to which it is fed but there is also a large destruction of its food nutrients, from this long exposure to the elements.

The yellow corn may just as well be husked after two week's standing in shock. The sweet corn fodder also in that time will have dried out to a considerable extent. If one has standing corn in the barn this fodder may at that time be drawn to the barn, where if left in an upright position it will keep without injury. If there is not room for this course, then gather it together and set it up into miniature shocks, gather in the tops and secure compactly. The broad leaves of the corn shed off the rain that may fall and scarce any further injury will take place under any conditions of weather. These stocks may stand out at the convenience of the owner, or till the coarse stalks are well dried through, when it may be drawn to the barn and stored in a body in the same manner as other dried fodder. Try it, corn growers. It will pay to look more carefully after the curing and the protection of the corn fodder.

### THE OLD KENNEBEC FAIR.

The exhibition was fairly well attended for the first day. The society has adopted a new rule in regard to admissions. Formerly they have sold family tickets good for a family for the three days of the fair. Now all season tickets are discontinued and every one that enters the ground must pay an admission. This may cut in on the attendance this first year, but in the end the society will find their receipts increased.

Sunshine Farm, Waterville, sent up a string of horses to the exhibition, and Mr. Sanborn of Elmwood exhibits several of his French coach horses. These will be a great attraction. The address on Thursday is to be given by Z. A. Gilbert, the agricultural Editor of the Farmer.

Comparatively little was done the first day towards installing the exhibits in the fruit and vegetable departments. A beginning was made, however, and enough to show that choice products can be given in a season of severe drought.

A survey of the stock on exhibition at Kennebec, Tuesday, showed that the old Kennebec society is keeping pace with the rest of the other shows this fall in the line of the stock exhibit. Seldom, if ever, within the last two decades has there been so many empty pens in the cattle department. Yet there was some fine stock on the ground, especially among the one, two and three-year-olds, and also in the ranks of the milking stock, both thoroughbred and grades.

A hasty count of the oxen and steers showed that there were some over fifty yokes on the ground.

### Team Team of Oxen.

While the oxen were not so numerous as last year, or in many former exhibitions, there were a good number of yokes of fine cattle shown.

Mr. Vernon farmers brought down 18 yokes of good oxen. C. R. Gordon had a pair which filled the line at 7 ft. 3 in. and E. Wells and T. Leighton's were the same size. D. H. Thing's took the line at 6 ft. 9 in. and B. Hall's and B. M. Hall's were the same; E. J. Gilman's, 6 ft. 10 in. Redfield had 11 yokes of oxen in competition for the town team prize. Among the largest pairs were Will Hunt's and Chase Fogg's, 7 ft. 2 in.; J. B. Davis, T. A. Margon and John Davis had pairs which filled the line at 7 ft. 3 in. and E. Wells and T. Leighton's were the same size. D. H. Thing's took the line at 6 ft. 9 in. and B. Hall's and B. M. Hall's were the same; E. J. Gilman's, 6 ft. 10 in.

The Gill Brothers' steer team, two-year-olds, five pairs, spoken of elsewhere, had the following measurements: One pair, 5 ft. 7 in.; two pair, 5 ft. 5 in., and two pair, 5 ft. 4 in.

C. K. Paige, East Livermore, had his premium matched steers on the ground, and the estimate of the judges was shown by the blue ribbon attached to the bow. Among the steers were noticed a pair of three-year-olds owned by J. B. Dolloff of Mt. Vernon, nicely matched, a pair of white faces and line backs, girthing 6 feet 4 and 5 inches.

Another pair was owned by E. J. Gilman of same town, and same age, which filled the line at 6 feet 3 and 4 inches. These are nicely matched in color and form-grade Herefords.

Timothy Leighton of Mt. Vernon, has a pair of 3-year-olds which fill the line at 6 feet 9 inches, matched right up and handsome.

Elbridge Pettengill, Livermore Falls, has a fine pair of steers red without a white hair on them—that fill the line at 6 feet 10 inches, "at home." Mr. Pettengill also had two pairs of two-year-olds, one pair evidently grade Durham the other Hereford grades, and about the same size, 6 feet 3 inches, pretty and smooth fellows.

A. F. Chesley, Mt. Vernon, drove down his twin steers, two years old, and were alike in every respect as one could ask for a match. They fill the line at 6 ft. 4 in.

Another handsome pair of yearlings was shown by L. K. Stevens, No. Belgrade. They had white faces, and were well matched; girth, 5 ft. 6 in. Mr. Stevens also had a pair of 3-year-olds, grade Herefords, 6 ft. 6 in. round.

C. E. Williams of Mt. Vernon, has a fine matched pair of yearlings, marked alike, and of a size.

Fayette's enterprising young farmers, the Messrs. E. E. & C. K. Gile, drove over a lot of Herefords. They had five pairs of steers, and all good ones. Two pairs of two-year-olds were about of

a bigness, and girth 5 ft. 6 in., clean, white faces and handsome.

Mr. E. E. Robinson, Mt. Vernon, drove down two pairs of yearlings, white faces and matched right up; one pair full blood Herefords; the other grade.

Master E. L. Loughton of Winthrop had a pair of grade yearling Holstein steers, that he evidently thought pretty well of.

Other Stock.

The show of milking stock was above the average seen upon the grounds, although perhaps not so large in numbers as on some former occasions.

Reuben Russell, Readfield, exhibited a fine Jersey bull, 2 years old, bred by himself, and sired by Hazel Eye, formerly owned on the farm. Mr. Russell had several grade Ayrshire and Jersey cows, besides two fine looking young Holstein cows and a large 4-months heifer calf of this breed.

M. F. Norcross of Winthrop exhibited a herd of his butter stock, some 8 cows and 5 heifers.

Winthrop's well known dairymen, S. Crane & Son, had 6 of their thoroughbred Maine State Jersey cows in the stalls. One cow of this herd has a butter record of 10½ pounds in seven days. This is a first-class working herd of butter cows.

H. S. Weston, Kent's Hill, had a herd of six high grade Maine State Jerseys on the ground, and good looking animals for the dairy.

Geo. Jacobs of Readfield showed a large herd of graded Jerseys. There were 16 heads in this exhibit, including one grade Holstein heifer.

J. D. Hunter, Readfield, had two large grade cows that looked as though they might fill the pail at a milking.

Clarence Fogg of Readfield had a good grade Holstein heifer, one year old.

The Sussex were represented by three animals, two heifers and a bull, shown by Geo. E. Damren of Belgrade.

C. E. Fogg of Readfield had three head of Herefords, a cow and two likely heifers.

A large herd of grade stock is shown by E. Pettengill, Livermore Falls, of which the premium list will probably indicate the merit.

E. G. Fayette, besides their string of fine steers have 7 head of grade Hereford cows and heifers.

A one-year-old Jersey bull was shown by A. S. Perry of Winthrop.

Some fine looking calves, grade Jersey and older animals, were shown by H. S. Weston, Kent's Hill.

Hastily running over the miscellaneous stock the footings show 88 cows and heifers and six bulls.

The show of sheep, limited to 40 individuals. Of these C. A. Hall of Mt. Vernon had a lot of small coarse wool sheep and lambs with a yearling grade buck.

E. Pettengill of Livermore Falls had a large fine ewe which won a prize, and a second premium card. B. W. Harrison of Kent's Hill had grade buck.

Geo. W. Billings had a large Shropshire buck which had a blue premium card attached to his halter.

A good number of handsome swine were upon the ground. A. C. Carr, Winthrop, had a fine large boar and a sow with nine handsome young porkers.

D. K. Atkinson, Winthrop, had a large boar and a sow with nine young.

Daniel Luce, Readfield, had six handsome pigs that took the first premium in their class.

C. A. Hall, Mt. Vernon, had some fine pigs, a half dozen.

Charles Fogg, Readfield, had a large sow with a litter of 9 pretty pigs.

Wm. H. Hunt, Readfield, brought in a big motherly sow with 11 pigs which drew the red premium card.

C. H. Stevens, Readfield, had a sow with 10 pigs which drew the blue premium card.

The swine exhibit exceeded the State Fair show by about one-half, they numbering some 90 in all.

The poultry exhibit was comprised of two entries. Evergreen Poultry Farm, Wayne, W. E. Frost, had a large collection of fowls in 16 coops, and numbering among them fowls and chicks of all the popular breeds.

S. W. Kent, Kent's Hill, had three coops of fowls, Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, and Light Brahma chicks.

Premiums.

Jerseys—Bulls, two-year-old and upwards, 1st, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 2d, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 3d, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 4th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 5th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 6th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 7th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 8th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 9th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 10th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 11th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 12th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 13th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 14th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 15th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 16th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 17th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 18th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 19th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 20th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 21st, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 22nd, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 23rd, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 24th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 25th, C. H. Stevens, Readfield, 1st; 26th, C. H. 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## Woman's Department.

## AN AUTUMN BREAKFAST.

Young housekeepers are apt to be perplexed at times as to the ordering of the meals, writes Juliet Corson in a helpful article on "The Young Ladies' Home Journal." It is for them, and for other housekeepers as well, that the following receipts are given.

The breakfast may include:  
Mackerel with *Butter*,  
Potatoes stewed with Cream,  
Hot Egg Bannock,  
French Breakfast Coffee.

While the fire is burning begin the preparations for breakfast by heating coffee, steamed in the bean, with just enough sweet butter to make it glossy—a piece as large as a coffee-bean is enough for each tablespoonful, four tablespoonfuls, as ordinarily ground, for each quart of water. After the coffee is put to heat make the bannock, and when that is in the oven grind the coffee; put it in the coffee and return the uncooked side to the pan. When both sides are brown it will be ready.

After the bannock is put over the fire, lay a large salt mackerel, skin up, in a pan of cold water over the fire; as often as the water heats, replace it with cold, changing it until the fish is fresh; then, meaningly squeeze the juice of a lemon and chop a tablespoonful of parsley fine, or soak some dried parsley, and mix them with a heaping tablespoonful of butter, and after the mackerel is drained spread this butter over it and serve it on a hot dish. When the fish has been put on, peel and chop some cold boiled potatoes, put them over the fire with enough butter to taste, and heat them, stirring often until the dishes are ready.

## MAINLY MEN.

We hear a great deal about the charm of a womanly woman, and also considerable comment on the growing independence of the weaker sex, its developing ambition, and the possible danger lurking in this tendency to the future family interest of humanity; and all the while the world is changing its attitude of women toward life work are placed upon the shoulders of woman alone. In all the outcries against woman for her crowding of her brother in the business world, we find condemnation against woman for her wish to stand side by side and bravely battle. It is derided as unwomanly and vainly ambitious. But instead of taking the current phases as representing the whole of the fact, let us look at a little deeper into what causes lie back of this new tendency in woman to brave single-handed the struggle with the world, while in her sensitive woman soul is all the longing of a fine loving nature for the sheltered work, where in loving self-sacrifice the holiest duties of earth seem to be the privileges of paradise. If we would have the womanly woman, we must have the mainly man.

There are two reasons why women are in open revolt against old conventional barriers. First, because in the enforced economic dependence of woman in her relation with man, a most dangerous possibility developed into a degrading fact. Woman became subservient through selfish interests, and man became masterful through the tyranny of the money power. The second reason is in the selfish tendency evolved in the temptation to luxury of modern civilization. Statistics show a very large number of men who no longer seek the manly privilege of sustaining a home and enriching life by domestic joys. There is nothing left to woman if she would sustain her self-respect, save the acquirement of economic independence.

Without the man, large-souled enough to recognize in the wife a partner whose work is of quality equal in dignity with his labor, and who would consent to permit a feeling of reverence to the expression in the home life, we cannot expect woman to yield the privilege of self-respect and renounce the opportunities of self-support through labor that brings wisdom and elevation in the return. Without manly men, who feel the noblest privilege of living is invested in the sympathies and mutual sacrifices of home life, who can renounce dissipation and become the equals of the so-called men in the sphere of the sphere of woman to the direct service of man.

We need not fear, in this revolt of womanhood, any retrogression of human progress, for it is the courage of the pure soul that is lending wings to the battle for right to her self-respecting individuality. Woman is finding her strength, and man must rise to new heights to win the devotion of all her life energies. When this type of woman accepts the wife relation she will give us many sons.

In the wooing of such a woman, a man rises to new ambitions and purer manhood. In wedded life will be the comradeship of equally developed natures, a love sustained in mutual respect with the reverence to the rights of the individual, whether it is the purse-bearer or the home-maker. The woman who has earned her living has ennobled her life by the practical use of her faculties; she has also learned the valuable lesson that a business life is as full of care and trouble as is the domestic life of the busy wife and mother. She has learned how to carry her care in a business-like way, not letting it monopolize her whole thought; neither does she want to lay the weight of her own anxiety upon her husband as soon as he enters the home, for she thoroughly understands he has care of his own to attend to.

It requires many men to pick up the larger-souled woman. Men must be wise, kind, just and true to have and to hold the truly womanly woman.

Make no Extra Work.  
The golden rule in housework should be "make no extra work," writes Juliet Corson. Have a system of living, and maintain it. Have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place. Near the entrance door have suitable holders for coats, hats, wraps, umbrellas, cases, over and outdoor shoes, etc., and see that they are kept there. In the sitting-room have a place for writing and sewing materials, and a special table for books, magazines and papers, and insist upon it that they shall be put there instead of being left where they drop from the reader's hands, only to be picked up by the tired mother, whose work in some households seems never ending.

The Best Preserves.  
How to be always successful in preserving, how to make the very best jellies, jams, pickles, etc., and how, at the same time, to do it economically, can be learned from Ayer's Preserve Book. The recipes are all practical and never fail. Ayer's Preserve Book mailed free to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little leisure, should read Ayer's Little Book of Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

## WASHING DISHES.

Homely, prosaic, disagreeable drudgery! some of you will exclaim, but there is such a thing as uplifting even a commonplace task. We are confident that many women and girls have gone on, year after year, and never learned the essentials of dish washing.

Let us start at the beginning. Clear the table of all food in a neat and orderly manner, leaving none on soiled dishes. Then rinse cups and saucers, of all tea and coffee grounds, with clean warm water and then pile them nicely where they are to be washed. Next scrape every particle of food from all plates and dishes or if more convenient rinse the particles off by a dash of warm water over each plate and dish. Don't pile them together until this has been done; then pile all nicely in order and proceed to the washing. Clean cloths, towels, and dishpan must be insisted upon.

First, place spoons and all silver in the dishpan carefully, and pour over them very hot, clear, soft water and let stand until cool enough to handle, when they may be washed and wiped on a clean towel, and then rubbed with a soft cloth. Quickly add soap, and wash glassware, drying immediately on a fresh, clean towel, rubbing vigorously, if you would have it glitter and shine like the silver. Remember to wipe from hot, clean, soapy water and brilliant glasses, and if they are not of plain glass, buy a new toothbrush and use for cleaning the corners, crevices and figures, that no spot may look dingy or dusty. Silver to be bright and untarnished, should be washed in perfectly clear, hot water without soap.

Next, cups, saucers and cleaner white ware are to be quickly washed, rinsed thoroughly in clear hot water, drained, and then wiped on a clean towel, and the same care and nicety that is required for the delicate china should be used about tin, granite, or iron-ware, baking dishes, etc. Remove all food particles by a heaping tablespoonful of wash, rinse in clear hot water, and wipe. Such articles should be disposed about the range to become thoroughly dry before putting away. Tin, granite, or dainty white dishes may be made bright by rubbing with a clean, rinsing hot water and wiping dry. If steel knives are used, keep them bright and wash and dry quickly from very hot, clear water. Milk dishes should be thoroughly rinsed from all milk and cream, and then washed with warm, soapy water, and thoroughly dried on fresh towels. This will keep them pure and sweet; dry about the stove. Our grandmothers used to turn them in rows in the sun, and for this purpose, which is the better way if one does not live where the wind plays havoc from one year's end to another, as on some of our western prairies.

All this work has proved a pleasure after a day of the otherwise perfect housekeeper's wading, figuratively speaking, through slop, greasy depths of dishwater, with clean dishes, dirty dishes, and chicken feed in a hopeless sea of confusion, as it seemed to the beginner.

Among the most disgusting sights is a view of the kitchen during some of our church fairs, and socials, where several women, hired for the purpose, are "going through the motions" of washing dishes. Ladies, who exercise so much skill in the preparations of delicate viands and tempting foods, cannot a reform be instituted in this department? The process of dishwashing, delegated to inferior hands, with often scanty conveniences, falls below decency in many instances. Our greatest trials with most of the Kates and Annies, who hold sway in our kitchens, are on this point, and 'tis true that some of them will lapse into the mist when the mist is out of sight, but one can always tell the difference as soon as the dishes are on the table. Surely it is most pleasant to wash dishes in a neat and orderly manner, and have the satisfaction of bright, shining, clean dishes from which to partake of nicely prepared food. Another point to be emphasized; provide soft, loose cloths and towels that will not shed lint. Most flour sacks, thin unbleached muslin, and even linen which is used for making "dusters" make excellent wipers. Much toweling sold for the purpose is wholly unfit for drying dishes.—Mildred Thorne.

Thoughtlessness of Speech.  
It is not, however, the pen that woman should fear so much and try to control, as it is the tongue, writes Edward W. Bok in "At Home With the Editor," in the October Number of the *Journal*. The greatest lesson that woman has yet to learn is to think before she speaks. In comparison with the thoughtless tongue the pen in the woman's hand is as harmless as a dove. All too prevalent in these days is the spirit of cruel and thoughtless criticism among women. Thoughtlessness of speech has done more to injure woman than any single element in her life. It has laid her open to the charge of being unreliable—and 'tis true, for it has kept from her confidences that were hers by right; it has stood in the way of her progress; it has placed her innumerable times in false positions; it has judged her as being cold when she was in reality affectionate; cruel where she was gentle. It is the inconsistency in woman's nature that has baffled many a man anxious to believe in her.

Flowers for the Invalid.  
When choosing flowers to send to an invalid select those that have a very delicate perfume, and that are as suggestive of life and health as possible. White flowers, although most beautiful, lend neither color nor brightness to the sick-room, and to a mind weakened by sickness are apt to be suggestive of death, while those of a bright crimson or a deep yellow will almost always please and gratify the convalescent. When ordering the flowers ask your florist to send long-stemmed ones, they arrange so much more prettily than those that are cut with short stems.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## Young Folks' Column.

## THE TIP OF TABBY'S TAIL.

BY LIZZIE A. ELTER.

Dick Squirrel sat up on an apple tree limb and nibbled away at a Highbush Sweet. For Highbushes were always great favorites with him. As he often declared, "They're a kind hard to beat!"

A merry, light-hearted young squirrel was this morning he hadn't a ghost of a care. As he finished his apple, and scampering down quick. Sat on top of the fence, with a satisfied air.

"Oh, my! aren't those apples delicious," thought he. "And this morning my brother Ned To say it was 'very imprudent of me' to visit an old owl—'Oh, Tabby,' he said. 'But I'm not afraid of the farmer's old gun. And I can't carry a straw for the old Tabby Cat!'"

I've had lots of good apples, and oceans of fun. And I'll stay here all day, till—Oh, my! what's that?—what's that?—what's that?—That I saw disappear just behind that big tree! And now, somehow or other, I don't like this place. It is rather snug quarters for me!"

"I guess I'll be off now; good-bye, Tabby, dear!" You'll have Dick Squirrel for dinner today! You'll have to put up with a field mouse, I fear! I'd be glad to oblige—but I really can't stay!"

Out of sight flew Dick Squirrel, in less than a jiffy. And though Tabby gave chase, not a hair could she see; "Must be a good one," sighed she, "has made my knees stiff! That young rogue was a little too nimble for me!"

## SAVED A LIFE.

How an American Boy won Fame at a French School.

Supper was over in the college of Sainte Barbe. The lessons for the next day were all prepared, and the boys were getting ready for bed. A merry lot they were in the preparatory department this year; nearly all were French, of course, with here and there a little Englishman from across the channel, and in one of the beds in the dormitory slept a small representative of our own republic, Frank Harrington, whose parents had left him to receive his winter's schooling at Sainte Barbe, while they were traveling abroad. Frank was a great favorite among the boys—bright, overflowing with fun and full of American grit. They admired the little fellow's courage and daring, and that fine sense of honor which is born in the breast of every true American boy. And Frank Harrington, if the truth must be told, rather enjoyed all this admiration, and was not a little proud of being a leader among the French boys.

At the extreme end of the dormitory stood the bed of a boy who refused to acknowledge the reign in the preparatory school of "le petit Americain," as Frank was called. A proud, haughty nature had Louis de Chaves, the last of a long line of titled ancestors, faithful followers of the Bourbons, and hating with an inherited hatred all that savored of republicanism. Although younger than Frank by several years, he seemed to have taken an instinctive dislike to the careless, happy-hearted boy, and more than once had succeeded in bringing him into disgrace.

It had been a holiday, and the boys had been having a very jolly time, so being unusually subdued, and after a whispered word or two about the games of the day, went quietly to sleep. Gradually the few noises about the college ceased, until the ticking of the clocks could be heard through all the buildings. Outside, the streets of Paris grew more and more deserted, and the lonely foot steps of the *sergents de ville* were the only sounds which broke the stillness of the night.

Frank Harrington had played a little too hard that day, or his supper, somehow, had not done him any good. He was very restless, and started many times in his sleep, until at last his eyes opened wide and would not close again. It was very still. Frank was unused to being awake in the night, and it seemed to him he had never felt anything more oppressive than the silence of the room, and the regular breathing of the sleeping boys. The moon shone in full through the window, and he saw the shadows of the three long shadows over the floor, which he fancied took queer forms and shapes around him. The great hall clock struck two, and he started, so loud it sounded through the room. At last, however, he grew sleepy, and was just beginning to doze comfortably off, when he saw a small, white-robed figure coming slowly toward his bed. Now Frank had been a little nervous for some time, though he wouldn't have admitted it for the world, and his heart gave a bound, and for a moment he held his breath, then the figure stepped into the moonlight, and he saw that it was Louis de Chaves. His eyes were closed, and Frank saw instantly that he was walking in his sleep. He felt a little ashamed of his fear, and he meant before, especially as he had of ten heard the other boys say that Louis was a sleep-walker.

"It is always he," he thought, petulantly. "I would be so happy here if it wasn't for this miserable little royalist." Louis stood for a moment, as if hesitating, and then turning walked slowly along the length of the dormitory. Frank watched him curiously until he saw him reach the door, when to his surprise Louis opened it and passed out, closing it after him. Frank's first impulse was to spring out of bed and follow him. "He will come to some harm," he thought. The stairs are so dark, and he is so alone a selfish thought. "It is cold. He wouldn't do it for me." Five minutes later Frank Harrington was fast asleep. Every morning at half past five the bell of Sainte Barbe rouses the students of the college. A half an hour later it is rung for prayers. But the hands of the clock pointed to twenty-five minutes to six, and one after another the boys awakened, wondering what ailed the punctual old bell, that had never failed in its duties since their grandfathers were babies. They were not left long, however, in suspense. Through the long corridors one of the under professors noiselessly passed. With his fingers on his lip, he beckoned the boys who quickly gathered around him, and in low, hurried tones told them why the bell had not been rung. In the dim gray light of dawn, one of the professors, looking out of the window, had seen little Louis de Chaves sitting on the edge of the eaves which he held high, and his whole attitude showing him to be asleep. The wind blows above him were securely grained, so that the only way he could possibly have reached this position was to have climbed out the window at which the professor was standing, walked over the roof below, and crossed a narrow ledge which ran between the two buildings. The professor stood for a moment horror-stricken then rushed with the alarming news to the head of the college, who commanded the bell should not be rung, and sent immediately for the nearest *maître* for assistance, and so perfect is the police system of Paris that, by the time the boys had hurriedly pulled on their clothes and collected outside the building, beds and hay were piled on the ground, policemen were stationed at the two streets running into the Rue de Reims to prevent persons or vehicles, from passing and others were ranged all along the walls to maintain the perfect silence which was absolutely necessary, for everyone knew that any sound awakening the little sleeper would be instantaneous death, by causing him to fall from his dangerous position down the fearful number of feet which lay between him and the ground.

The question now arose to us how the boy was to be saved. There seemed but one way; to cut out the grating as quietly as possible from the window above, and let some one down to him by a rope.

But who would undertake so hazardous a thing? All held back afraid. They thought it one false step, or the least want of steadiness would hurl the conscious boy to the ground.

Frank Harrington, too, heard the reason told in whispered tones why the bell was silent. He stood now among the group of frightened boys, his eyes fixed in horror on the helpless figure so far above him, for he knew that he had held in his hand the night before the life of Louis de Chaves, and had thrown it away as worthless.

He stood dazed and shuddering, until he heard them wondering around him who would be brave enough to try to save Louis. Then he started forward: "I will go. Oh! let me try. I am sure I can save him," he whispered, eagerly. The permission was granted, and a few minutes later all below were held spell-bound as Frank appeared at the window, and cautiously began his descent toward the spot to which all eyes were lifted.

Three policemen held the rope, which was fastened just below his arms. Slowly he neared the place, he reached it, he clasped the sleeping boy firmly around the waist. A struggle as the little fellow woke, and then, as the two boys were carefully drawn up again, cheer upon cheer echoed up and down the street for Louis de Chaves and "le petit Americain." And when a moment later, the great bell pealed forth to summon them to prayer, all knelt with joyful, grateful hearts under the young royalist and the young boy who had saved his life and gained his friendship.—Katharine Hamilton, in American Agriculturist.

## THE SNOWFLAKES.

Profile of the Raindrops in Their Winter Frocks.

The little Raindrops were having a delightful time. Thousands and thousands of them were at play together, and there is a great deal of fun in a large company, if everybody is good-natured and cheerful.

It was a holiday. The doors of the dark cloud-room in which they were being stored had been thrown open that morning, and they were told to put on their gray frocks and come out. "You may go down to the Earth and stay until you are sent for," said the kind sky.

A moment later the air was full of tiny figures, going as fast as ever they could. They were running a race, and each one thought herself certain to win. The day was just cold enough to make running pleasant, and every time they glanced back at the gloomy walls from which they had been set free they sang for joy.

Suddenly one little drop brushed against her nearest companion and said, "How do you suppose a stranger came in among us? Look at that creature in the white frock. Who can she be?"

The other little Raindrop saw the stranger at once. She was, indeed, very beautiful, dressed in a deep white robe, in which she floated downward as if on wings. Now, if ever you went out to spend a merry afternoon romping with some little friends, and found among them a girl with whom you were not acquainted, dressed in silk and looking very grand, you may be able to imagine how these Raindrops felt. They looked at their dull-colored, every day garments, and felt very common and worthless. At the same time they were vexed to find that their holiday must be spoiled.

"Oh, there's another!" cried the Drop who had spoken first. "And another!" exclaimed her companion. "It is quite impossible to count the beautifully dressed intruders. They flew in and out of the throng of descending Raindrops, all of whom stared hard and looked sorrowful.

"Oh! I should think they would be ashamed of themselves, coming where they aren't wanted!" sighed the two little friends. "Nobody asked them. It was only our crowd that was invited to visit the Earth to-day. But oh, they have the loveliest dresses! Who can they be?"

"I know," called another Raindrop, rushing past them: "they're Snowflakes. But why don't you hurry up? Are you going to let those proud things get to earth before you?"

At this warning the Raindrops started on a swift run, but they had lost too much time already, and sank to the ground beside one of the dainty little strangers. She laughed gayly as she saw their disappointed faces, and said, "Well, I got here first, didn't I?" she asked.

Her voice sounded familiar, but the Raindrops were too cross to think about that. "We have not the pleasure of your acquaintance," they said sulkily, and turned their backs upon her.

"Oh, what a story!" cried the Snowflake. "You ought to look twice before you speak once." They could not help turning to look at her again. She had thrown off her beautiful white robe, and stood there in a gray frock exactly like their own. And who was she? One of their own schoolmates, released like themselves, that very morning, and sent out for a romp.

"Why, we didn't know you?" cried the Raindrops. "But you ought to be polite to strangers," said their schoolmate, laughing so that she could scarcely speak. "You started off in such a hurry that you didn't get a chance to see your new winter dresses. They are tried various medicines without any permanent relief. I was recommended to try Adam-o's Botanic Cough Balsam, which I did, and am pleased to state that it afforded me immediate relief. I would not be without your Balsam under any consideration. Yours respectfully, OGDEN ADAMS.

For sale by all druggists. Trial bottles, 10c. Regular sizes, 35c. and 75c.

Why suffer with CATARRH, Deafness, Noise in the Head, Offensive Breath, etc., making life miserable. No cure, and sent immediately for the nearest *maître* for assistance, and so perfect is the police system of Paris that, by the time the boys had hurriedly pulled on their clothes and collected outside the building, beds and hay were piled on the ground, policemen were stationed at the two streets running into the Rue de Reims to prevent persons or vehicles, from passing and others were ranged all along the walls to maintain the perfect silence which was absolutely necessary, for everyone knew that any sound awakening the little sleeper would be instantaneous death, by causing him to fall from his dangerous position down the fearful number of feet which lay between him and the ground.

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Frank Harrington, too, heard the reason told in whispered tones why the bell was silent. He stood now among the group of frightened boys, his eyes fixed in horror on the helpless figure so far above him, for he knew that he had held in his hand the night before the life of Louis de Chaves, and had thrown it away as worthless.

He stood dazed and shuddering, until he heard them wondering around him who would be brave enough to try to save Louis. Then he started forward: "I will go. Oh! let me try. I am sure I can save him," he whispered, eagerly. The permission was granted, and a few minutes later all below were held spell-bound as Frank appeared at the window, and cautiously began his descent toward the spot to which all eyes were lifted.

## HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE  
careful investigation is to our responsibility  
and the merit of our Tablets.

NOT A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it. B. M. JAYROD, Lehigh, Mich.

DORIS FEET, N. Y.:—THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for tobacco habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured. Truly yours, MATTHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.:—THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have written four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly, MRS. HELEN MORRISON, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.:—THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used hypodermic remedy, for seven years, but have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part. Address all orders to THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

FREE. PARTICULARS. RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED. (No writing please mention this paper.)

The Trade and individuals supplied by addressing Chas. K. Partridge, Augusta, Sole Wholesale Agent for the State of Maine.

## FOR BOSTON!

3 Trips per Week.  
FALL ARRANGEMENT  
COMMENCING  
Tuesday, Sept. 12

Steamer DELLA COLLINS will leave Augusta at 1 P. M., Halliwell at 1:30, connecting with the new and elegant Steamer, Kennebec, which leaves Gardiner at 3, Richmond 4 and Bath at 6 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, will leave Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at 6 o'clock. Remember that we are now selling round trip tickets good for remainder of season at greatly reduced rates.

JAS. B. DRAKE, President.  
ALLEN PARTRIDGE, Agent, Augusta.  
Hiram Fullinwider, Agent, Halliwell.  
W. J. TURNER, Agent, Gardiner.

## BETTER BUTTER.

That's the desideratum. Try the best salt and that's

## Worcester Salt

It's purer, saltier, whiter and of course gives better results in the dairy. Prove it by a trial. Just as satisfactory for household purposes. Nash, Wilton & Co., Boston Office, 103 State St.

## WONDERFUL NEW DISCOVERY!

Dr. Ransophier Electro Magnetic Appliance, an instant relief for all aches and pains. Can be applied to any part of the person easily; never gets out of order. Stops headache in 2 minutes, relieves nervousness, and produces balmy sleep, stops neuralgic pains; relieves Rheumatism, Heart Troubles, Sciatica, Kidney, Bladder, and Liver Ailments; in fact, all diseases, no matter of how long standing, can be helped or cured by this Magnetic appliance. Quickens Blood, renews Youth and Vigor far more effectively than any medicine to be taken internally; induced by eminent physicians. Price, \$5.00. If your druggist does not have them, they will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address, BOSTON MAGNETIC CO., 19 West St. - Boston, Mass.

FINE PERFUMERY, SACHET POWDERS, SOAPS, BRUSHES, SPONGES, AND SUMMER TOILET REQUISITES AT PARTRIDGE'S OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE, Opposite Post Office, Augusta.

## "Cured Bleeding Lungs."

HARTFORD, CONN., March 14, 1891.  
F. W. KINSMA & CO.  
DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted some three years with a bad cough, which caused bleeding of my lungs. I have tried various medicines without any permanent relief. I was recommended to try Adam-o's Botanic Cough Balsam, which I did, and am pleased to state that it afforded me immediate relief. I would not be without your Balsam under any consideration. Yours respectfully, OGDEN ADAMS.

For sale by all druggists. Trial bottles, 10c. Regular sizes, 35c. and 75c.

## Pennyroyal Pills

Chamberlain's English Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists. Trial bottles, 10c. Regular sizes, 35c. and 75c.

## WORMS

THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY KNOWN FOR THE CURE OF WORMS IN CHILDREN. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all worm ailments. It is sold by all druggists. Trial bottles, 10c. Regular sizes, 35c. and 75c.

## WHY SUFFER WITH CATARRH, Deafness, Noise in the Head, Offensive Breath, etc., making life miserable. No cure, and sent immediately for the nearest maître for assistance, and so perfect is the police system of Paris that, by the time the boys had hurriedly pulled on their clothes and collected outside the building, beds and hay were piled on the ground, policemen were stationed at the two streets running into the Rue de Reims to prevent persons or vehicles, from passing and others were ranged all along the walls to maintain the perfect silence which was absolutely necessary, for everyone knew that any sound awakening the little sleeper would be instantaneous death, by causing him to fall from his dangerous position down the fearful number of feet which lay between him and the ground.

## ELASTIC ROSE TRUSSES

BEST FITS and largest assortment CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, AGENT, Augusta.

## THE VIRTUE IS HERE

It is not always so with plaster. You get the VIRTUE, but you get the VIRTUE, and every part of the VIRTUE. D. P. ORDWAY'S HAND-MADE PLASTER. It is made under the best of personal supervision. The FORMULA is perfect and their curative powers are wonderful. They relieve the most severe cases of Rheumatism, Liver, Kidney, Lung and Heart Disease, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Female Weakness and any case of Dyspepsia. Regular Plasters 10c. Foot Plasters 5c. per pair. At Druggists or by mail, postpaid. DR. D. P. ORDWAY PLASTER CO., CAMDEN, ME.

## The New Store

J. M. Mixer DRUGGIST, Is Now Open For Business. You are invited to call and see it. A large line of Patent Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals. Prescriptions a Specialty. 185 Water St., - Augusta, Me. Next Door to Maine Farmer Office.

## "Star of Hope"

And Other Songs, BY LURA BELL. One of the finest of our local writers. A charming book of poems and songs for a gift. Contains many RARE GEMS. Price 40 cents only. J. Frank Pierce's, Augusta.

## U. S. Postage Stamps.

I pay the best prices for the early issues of United States postage stamps. I prefer to have them on the original envelope and will allow postage on the rarer varieties sent to me in this condition. Now is the time to look over old papers and correspondence in search of rare stamps. Prices range from 14c. to \$5.00 for each stamp. Send for price list, which also contains a description of the early issues and will enable you to identify the stamps. Correspondence solicited. J. E. BADGER, Maine Farmer Office, Augusta, Me.

## Wanted.

Women attendants at the Maine Inmate Hospital. Should be twenty years of age or more, in good physical health. Suitable recommendations will be required. Apply to BIGELOW T. SAMPSON, Sept. 28, 1893. 304

## FLY

Powder, Papers and Guns at Partridge's Old Reliable Drug Store, Corner Market Square, opp. P. O., Augusta.



# Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by  
Badger & Manley,  
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

TERMS.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID  
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF  
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-  
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-  
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-  
scribers in Somerset county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our  
subscribers in Aroostook county.

The Auburn shoe manufacturers are  
putting lasting machines in their shops,  
and are still holding out against the  
Labor Union.

We would acknowledge with thanks  
the compliments of the Franklin, Kenne-  
bec, Sagadahoc, Lincoln and Washing-  
ton County Agricultural Societies, and  
wish it were possible to be present with  
each. Best wishes for a successful series  
of days.

Answering to the call of the public,  
the Boston Journal announces that, be-  
ginning Oct. 1, it will publish a Sunday  
edition of sixteen pages, and that the  
size of the paper will not be increased  
beyond that of number of pages unless  
the demands of advertisers actually require  
it.

The Maine Press party returned from  
their excursion to the World's Fair  
Tuesday night. It was a most delight-  
ful trip to the greatest show ever held  
on earth, and not an accident occurred  
to mar the harmony of the excursion.  
All the members of the party were en-  
thusiastic over the trip. We shall have  
something to say about it next week.

The annual convention of the Rockland  
District of the Epworth League, last  
week, resolved as follows against what  
has come to be and will be considered as  
necessity by the public:

Resolved, That we need a new dictionary  
in order to adequately denote Sunday  
patriotism and Sunday excursions,  
and that a church member who takes the  
one or patronizes the other is untrue to  
the spirit of his church covenant.

The action of the Unions in Auburn in  
boycotting milkmen, traders and dealers  
who continue to do business with or  
harbor non-union men and women will  
hardly go down in the State of Maine.  
By such acts they place themselves on  
the defensive where it is difficult to sat-  
isfy the outside public of the justice of  
their position. The whole contest is to  
be deplored.

Messrs. James Lindsay & Son, Glas-  
gow, Edinburgh and Leith, cable the  
following prices in their market for  
American apples: Kings, \$4.85@5.82;  
Canada Red, \$3.88@4.85; Greenings,  
\$2.95@3.64; common varieties, \$1.94@  
\$2.43. On Saturday the steamer ship  
"Etruria" sailed for Liverpool with 38  
barrels. A year ago Saturday the  
steamer carried 4,700 barrels.

Probably not an exhibitor at the State  
Fair is aware of the fact that they are  
indebted to the trustees for a reduction  
of two dollars per ton in the price of hay  
delivered during the Fair, while the  
quality was such that not a word of com-  
plaint was heard. Not satisfied with the  
bids offered, the board, through Mr. A.  
J. Libby purchased the hay and shipped it  
to Lewiston, giving the exhibitors the  
full benefit of the saving made. This  
may seem a minor act, but it indicates  
that the officers are seeking the welfare  
of the exhibitors in every way possible.

Activity in enforcing the laws against  
rum selling seems to be the watchword  
in every county and the finances in each  
look bright as the fines are paid in.  
This is well provided there follows that  
will render permanent the immediate results  
secured. If this be wanting and the ef-  
forts cease the only result will be that a  
sentiment against enforcement will be  
created. Let us have straightforward,  
consistent work and when the officers of  
the law have done their duty, let the  
moral influence in each community be  
made active to check further transgres-  
sions. Nothing short of this will save.

The following significant letter was  
received at Washington by Sec'y Carlisle  
a few days ago. With it came two  
others, one contained eight \$100 bills  
and the other seven. No signature was  
attached, but the whole tells the story  
of a quickened conscience and the power  
of remorse to save a man.

"This money is the balance of \$20,000  
which I have refunded to the govern-  
ment in the last thirty years. During  
the war I defrauded the government of  
\$10,000 and now I have returned double  
the amount. During Mr. Wauwau's  
being in office I sent him money twice,  
once \$2,500, but have never heard  
whether it went into the proper hands  
or not. I can assure you that this re-  
funding has cost me more than pen  
can tell, and I pity the thief, because I  
have experienced what he must feel, either  
here or hereafter. Would to God that  
he would now pardon my sin and let  
me go free. Don't you think double re-  
funding sufficient?"

Arrangements have been completed  
for two farmers' institutes in Somerset  
county, the first of Oct. At Solon Tues-  
day, Oct. 3d, and at Skowhegan Wednes-  
day, Oct. 4th, with the following speakers  
and subjects.

Forenoon—"Milk, Cream and Dairy,"  
exemplified with the Babcock milk test-  
er, by Secretary McKee.

Afternoon—"Small fruits and their  
cultivation," by Willis A. Luce, of So.  
Union.

Evening—"Farmer's Wives and Daugh-  
ters," by Mrs. Geo. R. Chase of Medfield,  
Mass.

It is hoped these meetings will be fully  
attended and prove interesting and in-  
structive.

There will also be two meetings in  
Knox county later in the week, at  
Hope and Washington, subjects and  
speakers to be announced.

## "HIGHER" EDUCATION.

Just at the present time it is a common  
thing to hear, from the college professor,  
as well as the teacher, considerable said  
about "Higher Education." Just what  
is meant is not so clear, as instructors  
have their "fads" as well as others, and  
ring the changes on some newly caught  
word or phrase until it gets thread-  
bare. Webster defines education to be  
"the act or process of training by a pre-  
scribed or customary course of study or  
discipline." It means "to draw forth,"  
and implies not so much the communica-  
tion of knowledge as the discipline of  
the intellect."

If this definition be correct, there may  
be steps in the ladder, but they can  
hardly be a "higher" education as  
against a "lower." Under the popular  
acceptation of the term "higher," the  
building of words, putting these into  
sentences correctly, the fundamental  
principles of arithmetic, etc., would be-  
long to the lower order, while hammer-  
ing brass, modeling in clay, art of cook-  
ing fancy and unsubstantial dishes, with  
the languages, base ball and foot ball, be-  
long to the "higher" realm.

The worth of each and all of those last  
named is not to be ignored, but they  
have no place or province, save as they  
supplement the former. There is no  
high, no low in education. It is simply  
a leading on, a drawing out, an unfold-  
ing, and every step is high. We are led  
to this statement for the reason that un-  
consciously, perhaps, yet surely, in the  
distinction which has been made between  
"higher" and "lower," there has result-  
ed, what was probably not expected, but  
must now be recognized, two standards.  
The young man who is led to aspire  
after this higher education receives the  
impression that it will qualify him for  
positions where manual labor will not  
be necessary. He is led to feel that edu-  
cation, such as he is seeking, is too valu-  
able to be lost on the farm or in the  
shop; that the "lower" is the education  
for this class, and not the "higher." Hence, when one trained in the advanced  
branches goes out to dig and delve  
among the mysteries of nature, or to  
carve a name among the artisans in any  
trade, he is said to have "buried his tal-  
ents." So common is this idea that par-  
ents instill into the minds of their chil-  
dren the importance of promptness and  
attention to their schools in order, not  
that they may "know more," but "that  
you may get a living easier than we do."  
"I don't intend my children shall be  
obliged to work as I have had to, and so  
I am giving them a good education," said  
the father of six bright boys and girls to  
the writer, as all were gathered together,  
and this is a common remark. Educa-  
tors are in a great measure responsible  
for this, the prevailing sentiment, that  
there is a standard which when reached  
insures freedom from hard labor. Even  
our agricultural colleges are trained with  
this atmosphere, and boys sent there to  
be taught how to farm and why, are  
educated away from the farms, not inten-  
tionally, but unconsciously, through this  
false standard regulating the objects of  
an education.

The remedy for this condition, which  
must be admitted an evil, is deep seated  
and not easily eradicated. The first  
blow must be at the foundation, and this  
touches both the homes and the instruct-  
ors in schools.

The dignity of labor must be empha-  
sized, and with this the fact that the  
well balanced brain and ready mind are  
necessary for the laborer on the farm, or  
at the bench and forge, as in laboratory  
or office; that there can be no true suc-  
cess in life save as the result of honest  
toil intelligently applied, and wherever  
this is manifest there is true manhood  
and womanhood. That worth and worth-  
only makes the man, and there is no  
"higher" education, but that all is high  
and noble and grand, this is the stand-  
ard. Couple this thought with the nec-  
essity for honest toil in upbuilding and  
unfolding manhood, and let all false dis-  
tinctions between trades and callings be  
swept out of sight, and the way will be  
opened for saving, rather than scattering,  
the energies of our boys and girls.

## MORTUARY.

On Saturday at noon the life of Susan  
Emery Badger, wife of William S. Bad-  
ger, Esq., of this city, came to a peace-  
ful close. Mrs. Badger had for some  
months been in feeble health, but more  
recently disease had made such rapid  
progress that her death was not unex-  
pected. Her age was 70 years and 7  
months.

Mrs. Badger was born on Feb. 18, 1823,  
at Boston, Mass., where her father, Mr.  
Joseph D. Emery, the architect, was in  
practice. He came to Maine to superin-  
tend the construction of the Augusta  
State House, and it was at Augusta on  
the 30th of November, 1840, that she  
married Mr. Badger, and from that time  
till her death Augusta has been their  
home.

Mrs. Badger leaves two sons—William  
S. Badger, Jr., now a resident of Abilene,  
Kansas, and Joseph Emery Badger, of  
this city, who is associated with his  
father in the office of the Maine Farmer.  
Three sisters and two brothers survive  
her—Mrs. Mary E. Prescott of this city;  
Mrs. Sarah E. Hope of Sumnerville;  
Princess Edward Island; Mrs. John R.  
Larabee of Marysville, Cal.; Joseph H.  
Emery of Portland, and George R. Em-  
ery of Brooklyn, N. Y.

She was a woman of strong personality  
and of large acquaintance, and it is a  
widely extended circle of friends that  
will mourn her death. Her family ties  
were of the strongest, and as a wife and  
mother her memory will be cherished  
with tender affection.—Daily Journal.

The funeral services were held at the  
residence of Mr. Badger on Winthrop  
street, at half-past ten o'clock, Tuesday  
morning, being conducted according to  
the Episcopal service, by the Rev. Walker  
Gwynne. The bearers were Joseph A.  
Homan, Oscar Holway, Joseph H. Man-  
ley, and B. F. Parrott. Rare and beau-  
tiful flowers were furnished in profusion.  
The interment was in the family lot at  
Forest Grove Cemetery.

Gov. Flower of New York, says he  
shall not permit the Corbett-Mitchell  
fight to take place. And he will have  
the thanks of the people of the country.

## THE WHITE RIBBON.

The 19th annual convention of the  
Women's Christian Temperance Union  
of Maine met in Rockland, Tuesday morn-  
ing, and nearly 200 hospitable homes  
were in the hands of the white ribbon  
workers. Called to order by the Presi-  
dent, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Stroud-  
water.

The following committees were ap-  
pointed:

On Credentials—Mrs. Sarah L. Cram  
of Biddeford, chairman; Mrs. M. F.  
Bunker of North Anson and Mrs. L. C.  
Lamb of Livermore Falls.

On Courtesies—Mrs. Hall of Rockland  
and Mrs. Barstow of Rockport.

The committee on resolutions was not  
filled, being left to the various counties.  
The reports of the following depart-  
ment superintendents were then read.

Miss Annie C. Bagley of Springvale,  
superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs.  
Mary L. French of Auburn, influencing  
the press, Mrs. I. S. Wentworth of Dex-  
ter, narcotics, Mrs. Lucy A. Snow of  
Windham Centre, Bible reading and  
evangelistic work.

Telegrams of greeting were sent to the  
New Hampshire State convention, in  
session at Jefferson, and Kansas State  
convention in Junction City.

Mrs. Hannibal Williams of San Fran-  
cisco, was introduced to the convention  
and made brief remarks.

Herbert M. Lord, editor of the Rock-  
land Courier-Gazette, was also intro-  
duced and made a speech, warmly wel-  
coming the delegates to the city.

The afternoon session opened with de-  
votional exercises, led by Mrs. Jennie O.  
Seamans of Cary. The annual report  
of Mrs. Cram, State Corresponding Sec-  
retary, gave a general outline of the work  
for the year. New unions have been or-  
ganized at Yarmouth, Broad Cove, Wal-  
do, Newhall and Brooklin, with an in-  
crease of members generally. Well at-  
tended conventions were held in every  
county during the year. The union has  
taken great interest in raising money  
to send persons addicted to the drink habit  
to the Keeley cure.

Tuesday evening the exercises were  
opened with music, Scripture reading and  
prayer. Mrs. R. C. Hall delivered the  
address of welcome on behalf of the local  
union, and was followed by Rev. J. H.  
Parsley, who welcomed the delegates  
in behalf of the church. The respective  
responses were by Mrs. Elizabeth A.  
Robbins of Deering and Miss Lubelle  
Patrick of Groveland. The annual ad-  
dress of the president, Mrs. L. M. N.  
Stevens, was a resume of the year's  
work, advancing excellent plans for  
future work. A feature of the evening's  
programme was the reading of an origi-  
nal poem composed by William O. Fuller,  
Jr., editor of the Rockland Tribune.  
The church which was beautifully deco-  
rated was full to overflowing.

## New England Breeder's Meeting, at Mystic Park.

In a sea of mud with rain falling and  
every condition at its worst, occurred the  
opening of the annual meeting of the  
New England Breeders, at Mystic Park,  
Monday. Considering the condition of  
the track, the performances were re-  
markable, but it was not a down East  
day and Maine colts and horses were not  
at the front. When yearlings trot in  
2:33½ in a sea of mud, what might be  
expected if all conditions were favor-  
able? The mile by Gil Curry in 2:13½  
must be ranked as one of the best of the  
year. Summaries:

3-MINUTE CLASS TROT—PURSE \$1000: 2

Hambleton, Jr., by McCurdy's, 1 2 3

Howard, Jr., by Alton's, 1 2 3

Enigma, Jr., by Alton's, 1 2 3

Stuck, Jr., by Alton's, 1 2 3

Sadie L., Jr., by Alton's, 1 2 3

Deacon, Jr., by Alton's, 1 2 3

Time—2:09½, 2:10½, 2:11½

YEARLING STAKE, TROT—PURSE \$1000—

MILE RACE, 1 2 3

Princess Clara, Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Lady Alice, Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Perla, Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Monture, Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Linwood, Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Christopher Columbus, Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Sunset, Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Albert H., Jr., by Prince George, 1 2 3

Time—2:13½, 2:14½, 2:15½

2-1/2 MILE PACING—PURSE \$1500.

Gil Curry, Jr., by Alton's, 1 2 3

Ned Winslow, Jr., by Alton's, 1 2 3

Time—2:13½, 2:14½, 2:15½

THREE-YEAR-OLDS—PURSE \$185.

Zerbrino, Jr., by Woodbine, 1 2 3

Unkempt, Jr., by Lancelot, 1 2 3

Clara Rene, Jr., by Lancelot, 1 2 3

Time—2:20½, 2:21½, 2:22½

The attendance on Tuesday was larger  
than that of the previous day, but the  
track was heavy, the weather raw and  
chilly, and the races not particularly in-  
teresting. In the 2:30 class, Edith H.,  
owned by Congressman Daniel of Frank-  
lin, N. H., met her first defeat of the  
season, acting very badly. The other races  
were very victories for the winners. The  
summaries follow: Two-year-old, trot-  
ting, purse \$1000, best two in three.  
Thersites won; best time 2:44½. In the  
2:30 class, trotting, purse \$1500, Bellini  
won; best time 2:10½. In the 2:18 class,  
trotting, purse \$1000, George H. won;  
best time 2:17½. In the 2:30 class for  
three-year-olds, purse \$1000, Life Mark  
won; best time 2:20½.

Ephraim Andrews married Anna  
Brown in Scarborough in 1765; with his  
family he moved to Machiasport. In  
1777, when the British fleet of three ves-  
sels came into the Machias river, among  
other destructive acts, they burned An-  
drew's house. Israel, Ephraim's oldest  
son, married Mary Seavy. Aaron An-  
drews, now living at Jacksonville, in  
East Machias, a son of Israel, was ninety-  
two years old Feb. 28, '93, a native of  
Cutler. When first married he moved  
to Northfield, one of the earliest settlers,  
in about 1825, then called "Turkey  
Ridge." In 1841 he moved to Jack-  
sonville and has always lived there. Mr.  
Andrews can read newspapers without  
glasses; can hear very well and is prob-  
ably the oldest person in town.

The first pay roll of the employees of  
the Maine State Fair was made up by  
Secretary G. M. Twitchell and sent to  
the treasurer in time for checks to a total  
amount of over \$5000, to be sent out on  
the Tuesday following the fair, which  
closed on Friday. Secretary Twitchell  
has now completed the second pay roll of  
the premiums, amounting to over \$7000  
more and has it ready for the treasurer.

A subscriber of the Farmer wishes to  
know where a bone grinder for hen food  
can be bought, and at what cost?

For bone cutter write to Kendall &  
Whitney, Portland, Maine, for Mann's  
Bone Cutter.

## COL. J. H. BRIGHAM, MASTER OF NATIONAL GRANGE, IN MAINE.

Meetings for the 8th and 9th were  
planned and assigned at Bucksport, Han-  
cock county, and at Dover, Piscataquis  
county, after those for the four other  
places had been agreed upon. The  
meeting designed for Hancock county  
failed to materialize on account of the  
sickness of the Deputy, on whom we re-  
lited to make arrangements. Having  
learned this fact only a day before start-  
ing for Lewiston to attend the Grange  
meeting on the fair grounds, I looked  
the matter over to ascertain if any  
Grange along the line of the Maine Cen-  
tral Railroad met on Friday evenings.  
Merry meeting hit the case, and so was  
selected as the place to call. I regret  
that more notice could not have been  
given, so that all who desired could have  
had the privilege of attending the meet-  
ing. In order to avoid any misunder-  
standing with Master Brigham, as well  
as to meet the Masters of the several  
State Granges of New England who had  
been invited to be present on Grange  
day at the New England fair, I went to  
Worcester the 8th and returned with  
Bro. Brigham, arriving at Bowdoinham  
the afternoon of Sept. 8th. We were  
met at the station by Bro. Kendall, and  
taken to his pleasant home near by, and  
later, taken by him to the home of our es-  
teemed Bro. and Sister J. W. Lang, where  
we remained until after tea, and in the  
evening visited Merry meeting Grange.  
A very pleasant, and we hope profitable  
occasion.

Sept. 9th, three public sessions were  
held in Foxcroft Grange Hall, Piscata-  
quis county. These meetings were pre-  
sided over by J. J. Carr, Master of  
Piscataquis Pomona Grange, and at-  
tended by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The 11th inst., a public meeting was  
held at Norway Grange Hall, presided  
over by J. A. Roberts, Master of Norway  
Grange, and in the evening a secret ses-  
sion, presided over by W. H. Tracy, Mas-  
ter of Oxford County Pomona Grange.

The 12th inst., the York County Pomona  
Grange held a meeting in the forenoon  
at Alfred Town Hall, which we failed to  
reach, owing to want of railroad connec-  
tions. We, however, arrived at 6  
o'clock, P. M., and were met at the sta-  
tion by a goodly number of Patrons who  
conducted us to the commodious Town  
Hall, which we found literally packed  
with an earnest assembly of people, who  
gave us a cordial greeting.

On the 14th inst., a public meeting  
was held forenoon and afternoon at Etna  
camp ground, owned by Bro. Daniel Bus-  
well, who, generous soul that he is, ten-  
dered the use of the grounds and build-  
ings gratuitously for our use. The meet-  
ings were presided over by that veteran  
Patron, E. H. Gregory, many years Mas-  
ter of Penobscot Pomona Grange, with  
his usual dignity. We stayed all night  
with Bro. R. H. Libby and wife of New-  
port, (Sister Libby is one of the estimable  
deputies of Penobscot county.)

On the 15th inst., we took the early  
train to meet an engagement at Water-  
ville. Met at City Hall, at 10:30 o'clock,  
A. M. The meeting here was rather  
thinly attended, owing to the threaten-  
ing aspect of the weather. It was, how-  
ever, characterized by the usual interest  
manifested on such occasions.

We expected to attend a field day  
meeting on the 16th, at Oakes, in Knox  
county, under the auspices of the Knox  
and Lincoln Pomona Grange, but owing  
to the rain storm that prevailed it was  
impossible to do so.

These meetings were held at five dif-  
ferent points in our State, with eight  
open and three secret sessions. All were  
enthusiastic, and all save the one at  
Waterville largely attended. Much  
good we hope will result therefrom.

Bro. Brigham left the State on the  
morning of the 18th, to meet an en-  
gagement at Syracuse, N. Y., on  
the 19th, and from thence goes to  
Pennsylvania, and then to Indiana. His  
services to us were only available from  
the 8th to 16th, inclusive, the 13th ex-  
cepted when he went to fill an engage-  
ment at N. H. State Grange Fair. We  
regret that we were not able to place one  
or more meetings to be addressed by the  
National Master in each county in the  
State.

We recognize the fact that every part  
of the State, so far as organized, has just  
as much right to the benefit of such  
meetings as any other part, but our gar-  
ments cannot be larger than the stock  
from which they are made. Let us hope  
that Bro. Brigham's successor as Master  
of the National Grange, with equally ear-  
nest zeal for the good of the order, may  
be engaged to address meetings next  
year in those localities not visited this  
year, and that the good work may  
abound more and more.

M. B. HUNT,  
Master Maine State Grange.

Commissioner Mathews of the Bureau  
of Industrial and Labor Statistics is  
sending out the following circular to the  
assessors of the cities and towns of the  
State:

STATE OF MAINE.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR  
STATISTICS, AUGUSTA, OCT. 1, 1893.

To the Assessors of the Town of—

I hereby request you to fill out and re-  
turn to me the accompanying blank.

The information asked for will be of in-  
terest and importance to the people of  
the State. The early date of my forth-  
coming report requires a prompt compli-  
ance with this request. If none have  
been erected, so state, and return blank.

Respectfully yours,

S. W. MATTHEWS, Commissioner.

1. How many and what kinds of fac-  
tories, mills or shops for manufacturing  
purposes have been enlarged, completed  
or are in process of erection during 1893.

2. Estimated cost of same.

3. Probable number of hands they  
will employ.

The executive committee of the  
World's Fair directory Saturday night  
decided to promptly close the fair Octo-  
ber 31st. This practically settles all  
talk of extension.

The committee estimates that it will  
have \$500,000 surplus Nov. 1, after pay-  
ing off the bonded and floating debt.  
This will be applied on \$11,000,000 stock  
and bonds of the city of Chicago. Small  
dividends for stock holders, but what a  
revelation to all of the marvelous vari-  
ety, wealth and diversity of the world's  
products.

## PROBATE COURT—KENNEBEC COUNTY.

At the last session of the Probate  
Court the following business was trans-  
acted. Administrators were appointed  
as follows: John C. Blaisdell, Water-  
ville, on estate of S. Lizzie Blaisdell,  
Waterville; Loring Farr, Manchester,  
on estate of Artimise Floure, Augusta; O.  
B. Clason, Gardiner, on estate of Albert  
White, Randolph; C. W. Jones, Augusta,  
on estate of Sophia P. Crosby, Augusta;  
H. L. Jewett, Hallowell, on estate of S.  
M. Crosby, Readfield; Edmund F. Webb,  
Waterville, on estate of William H.  
Smith, Waterville; J. P. Gardner, Vas-  
salboro, on estate of Julia W. Hoyt, Vas-  
salboro; Lendall Titcomb, Augusta, on  
estate of Roxanna Hewins, Manchester;  
William Jennings, Wayne, on estate of  
Mary Jennings, Oakland; Charles P.  
Hannaford, Winthrop, on estate of  
Oliver L. Bishop, Winthrop.

The following wills were proved, ap-  
proved and allowed: Of Jacob Peavey,  
Boston, Mass., [foreign will] Silas  
Peavey, Boston, and Julius Waterman,  
Bangor, appointed Executors; of Charles  
S. Baker, Benton, no appointment; of  
Helena Allen, Waterville, A. A.  
Plaisied, Waterville, appointed Execu-  
tor; of A. Judson Nelson China, Gus-  
tavius J. Nelson, China, ap-  
pointed Executor; of Samuel J. F.  
Miller, Togus, I. D. Miller, Togus, ap-  
pointed Executor; of Wilson B. Leigh-  
ton, Augusta, Emma C. Leighton, Au-  
gusta, appointed Executrix; of James S.  
Burdin, Augusta, no appointment; of  
David Landers, Gardiner, William J.  
Landers, Gardiner, appointed Executor;  
of Annis Parks, Richmond, Frank J.  
Baker, Richmond, appointed Executor.

Samuel L. Newcomb, Chelsea, was ap-  
pointed Guardian of Isabel M. Watkins,  
Chelsea; James Gould, Pittston, Guar-  
dian of Hannah Gould, Pittston, of un-  
sound mind.

In the Insolvency Court first meet-  
ings were held in the following cases:  
J. E. Bessey, Vassalboro, no ap-  
pointment of Assignee, case continued to  
Oct. 9th; Frank Butler, Waterville, no  
choice of Assignee; Lester M. Emery,  
Winslow, E. W. Whitehouse, Augusta,  
chosen Assignee; Edwin D. Knight,  
Winthrop, Orrin A. Tuell, Augusta,  
chosen Assignee; Albert D. Bumps,  
Waterville, Harvey D. Eaton, Waterville,  
chosen Assignee. A petition in insol-  
vency was filed by H. H. Bacheller, Au-  
gusta. Sixteen accounts were settled  
and a large amount of routine business  
transacted.

The following cases disposed of Aug.  
28, have not been previously reported:  
Administrators appointed: Francis  
Nash, Pittston, on estate of Henry  
Nash, Pittston; Rachel H. Baker, Albion,  
on estate of Eunice R. Baker, Albion;  
John C. Fogg, Wales, on estate of Almira  
D. Norris







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**FINE**  
**JOB PRINTING.**  
 —————  
 The Proprietors of the  
**Maine Farmer**

—HAVE—

Refitted in a Thorough Manner

—THEIR—

Job Printing Office

—WITH—

Aug. 12  
BROADWAY  
Aug. 12  
E. J. ...

NEW PRESSES

—AND—

**Modern Material.**

---

*And having secured the services  
of first-class Job Printers,  
under the charge of an  
Experienced Foreman,*

They are now Prepared to  
Execute With Neatness  
and Despatch Every  
Variety of

**NEWSPAPER, BOOK**

—AND—

**Mercantile Job Printing.**

---

**Pamphlets,**

**Town Reports,**

**Town Orders,**

**Handbills,**

**Catalogues,**

**Circulars,**

**Programmes,**

**Briefs, Etc.,**

Printed with Care and Accuracy.

---

We do not undertake to compete  
with amateur offices,  
but will do

**Time, Accurate Work**

**AT FAIR PRICES.**

---

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

---

**BADGER & MANLEY,**  
Williams Block, Water St.,  
Two Doors South of Kennebec Bridge.  
**AUGUSTA, ME.**

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

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# THE FACT

That AYER'S Sarsaparilla CURES OTHERS OF SCROFULOUS DISEASES. Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Catarrh should be convinced that the same course of treatment WILL CURE YOU. All that has been said of the wonderful cures effected by the use of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

during the past 50 years, truthfully applies today. It is, in every sense, the Superior Medicine. Its curative properties, strength, effect, and flavor are always the same; and for whatever blood diseases AYER'S Sarsaparilla is taken, they yield to this treatment. When you ask for

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

don't be induced to purchase any of the worthless substitutes, which are mostly mixtures of the cheapest ingredients, contain no sarsaparilla, have no uniform standard of appearance, flavor, or effect, are offered to you because there is more profit in selling them. Take

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle, \$5.00 per dozen.

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Headache, and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been seen in curing

## CURE

Headache, and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been seen in curing

## HEAD

Headache, and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been seen in curing

## ACHE

Headache, and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been seen in curing

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County, Sept. 24, 1893.

STATE OF MAINE-KENNEBEC. SS: This is to certify that on the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1893, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued by the Court of Probate for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of said HENRY H. BACHELLER, as Debtor, and the said Court of Probate, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1893, to which date the payment of claims is to be computed. That the payment of any debts due by said Debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by him are forbidden by the Court of Probate, and the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, until the said Court of Probate, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1893, shall order otherwise. Given under my hand and the date first above written.

Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec.

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment. At Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1893.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of A. E. Allen of Waterville, County of Kennebec, Insolvent Debtor, who has been declared an Insolvent upon his petition, by the Court of Insolvency of said County of Kennebec.

THOMAS J. LYNCH, Assignee.

## SPECTACLES

Best Fits and Lowest Prices at PARTRIDGE'S Opposite Post Office, Augusta.

## MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The annual convention of the Maine Free Baptist Association at Saco closed Thursday. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Rev. S. C. Whitcomb, Pittsfield; Vice Presidents, Rev. C. F. Penney, Augusta; Rev. F. P. Wormwood, Gray; Rev. H. F. Wood, Bath; Clerk, E. E. Davis, Augusta; Treasurer, Rufus Deering, Portland; Auditor, Hiram Knowlton, Portland; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A. E. Cox, Steep Falls; Executive Committee, C. E. Tedford, Phillips; Mary R. Wade, Dover; Rev. W. P. Kinney, Houlton; Trustees, Rev. James Boyd, Georgetown; Prof. L. G. Jordan, Lewiston; Dr. W. J. Maybury, Saco; Hon. R. W. Shaw, Houlton.

Bishop Healey will be absent from his diocese for the next six months instead of six weeks as formerly stated. The Bishop of Chatham, N. S., will perform the duties of confirmation in his absence, and Vicar General O'Brien attend to the episcopate duties.

The Maine State Sunday School Association accepts this year a hearty invitation coming from the Court Street Free Baptist Sunday school and church in the delightful city of Auburn, and will there hold its 25th annual convention Oct. 10, 11 and 12. The session will open Tuesday afternoon, 10th, and close Thursday noon, 12th.

The 27th annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Maine, to be held at Auburn, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1, will be the largest gathering of this branch of Christian workers ever held in Maine. A good programme has been prepared.

# Items of General News.

The village of Coral, Mich., has been wiped out by fire.

Julia Ward Howe opened the morning session of the World's religious parliament at Chicago on Tuesday.

Congress is still in session. The Senate is debating the Silver bill, and the House the Federal election bill.

Judge Putnam Thursday afternoon ordered a verdict of not guilty on the case of President Potter, of the Maverick Bank, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

George Walker, probably the biggest man in the United States, died at his home in Rockland, R. I., of typhoid fever, on Tuesday. The deceased weighed 500 pounds, was 5 feet 11 inches in height and his waist measured 72 inches. He was 42 years of age.

William D. Page, a lawyer, of the firm of Taft & Page, died suddenly in his office in New York, Sept. 26, of heart failure. Mr. Page was about forty years of age. He was born in Bath, Maine, and was graduated from Yale College in 1875.

Cherokee Strip, O. T., has been settled a week and things are getting down to a business basis. Of 200,000 people who entered the land on the 16th, over half of them have departed. Perry is destined to be the leading town of the strip. Monday night three more bodies were found east of Perry, two of them indicating murders.

A fire broke out at 6.30 Tuesday morning, in St. Joseph, Mo., swept with frightful rapidity through stores and storehouses and for a time threatened to lay the entire city in ruins. Many firemen were injured in fighting the flames and two are reported killed. Others are missing. Late in the afternoon the fire was under control, but the firemen were obliged to work with energy until night. The loss is over \$800,000.

Advises received at Calcutta from Persia show that for two weeks past cholera has been ravaging towns and villages along the eastern shore of the Persian gulf. Several villages have been completely deserted, the inhabitants having fled into the interior to escape the dreaded scourge that worked such havoc there in that locality. It is believed that these fugitives have carried cholera germs with them, and that flight will result in wide spread dissemination of the disease. At Kazeroon, in the province of Fars, and a considerable distance inland from the gulf, there are many deaths from cholera daily.

In St. Paul, the 19th, Judge Henry C. Calwell appointed Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Charles S. Fairchild, M. B. Whitney, banker, of Westfield, Mass.; Samuel L. Langford, and Frank H. Hamilton, Attorney, and H. E. Mooney, Receiver of the Lombard Investment Company. The Receivers were appointed on the bill of complaint of the New York Security and Trust Company, Maria H. Folsom and George Burnham. It set forth that they not only act on their own behalf, but for other creditors, debenture holders, shareholders and holders of guaranteed loans, who may elect to join them.

President Charles F. Choate at a meeting of the stockholders of the Old Colony Railroad in Boston, Tuesday, announced that since the distribution of the annual report, a discrepancy had been discovered in the accounts of Treasurer John W. Washburn. According to the treasurer's report there was \$89,000 cash in the treasury. It has been found instead that securities, stocks and bonds purchased by the company's money represented part of this cash. The purchase was unauthorized. The treasurer's office has been vacated, and a scheme of Sir Hugh, in the hands of receivers, and what can be saved from the wreck, it is calculated, will be very little. The Allen family is known on both sides of the Atlantic by reason of its connection with the Allen Steamship company. Its members were regarded as the wealthiest persons in Canada. The blow, it is said, will affect many of their rich friends. According to the official list of shareholders the Allen family will lose \$4,384,100 by the failure of the company.

The Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts have made public their finding in the case of the recent bridge disaster at Chester on the Boston and Albany railroad. They find that the immediate responsibility of the disaster rests on Daniel Belleville, the foreman who had charge and direction of the work, and who on this day recklessly allowed the work to be done by improper methods and the bridge to be left in an utterly unsafe condition, heedlessly neglecting to warn the coming train. No blame attaches to the conductor, engineer or other trainmen of the wrecked train. The original responsibility for the accident must, therefore, rest with the railroad company in the fatal neglect of commission to provide a competent supervisor or inspector employed by and directly responsible to itself to see that the bridge was at all times during the progress of the work in a safe condition. The damage and loss of life is not yet known as no news is permitted by the government to be sent direct from Rio Janeiro. Part of Mellos' fleet is still keeping up a vigorous blockade at Santos. Copies of Mellos' proclamation have been received here. The leader of the revolutionists declares that President Proximo, with the aid of corrupt members of the senate and venal deputies, has over ridden the restrictions put upon their powers by the constitution. Proximo, he asserts, is trying to place Brazil under the rule of an absolute tyranny. 'If by my aid,' the proclamation continues, 'in making this stand for liberty, our cause shall triumph, I shall hand over to the government the hands of those honorable men who gave freedom to our nation before.'

A peculiar death occurred in West Groton, Mass., Friday noon. The victim was Clinton, the seven-year-old son of Howard Hatch. Thursday, while at dinner, as Clinton was about to place a piece of meat in his mouth a yellow wasp flew into his mouth and he was unable to spit it out. The insect was not seen until it was found in his mouth. When he commenced to chew the meat, the poisonous sting of the maddened wasp penetrated his tongue. The child began to swell rapidly and before many hours it had assumed such proportions as to render breathing difficult. Medical aid was invoked but without avail, and the poor little sufferer breathed his last Friday noon. His frantic efforts at respiration were heard rending to his parents, who were powerless to help him.

# The Markets.

## REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.)  
LIVE STOCK YARDS, Sept. 26, 1893.  
AT BRIGHTON.

Maine Drovers.  
Hogs. Cattle. Sheep. Vests.

P. A. Bessy, 13 1/2  
H. H. Bragdon, 13 1/2  
O. W. Hall & Son, 22 1/2  
J. H. Rogers, 23 1/2  
A. F. Libby, 8 1/2  
E. L. Libby, 8 1/2  
L. E. Libby, 18 1/2

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.  
Cattle, 3,207; sheep, 8,908; hogs, 25,088; calves, 1,317; total, 51,110.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.  
Cattle, 85; sheep, 275; hogs, 45; calves, 112; horses, 19.

CATTLE EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.  
The whole number of cattle by English steamers from Boston for the past week were 2,513 head, with a slight improvement in prices at Liverpool. Sales at 11 1/2c, estimated dressed weight.

How WE FOUND THE MARKET.  
A good number of cattle found their way to the English steamers, of which there were six loaded with Western beefs, of fine quality. The home trade for beef cattle was perhaps a shade brighter, but prices have not in the least improved. A few choice specimens of cattle at 7 1/2c, dressed weight. Other cattle at 6c, dressed weight.

Near 9,000 head of sheep and lambs on the market against 15,000 and some odd last week. Market prices continue weak and there are reports of no improvement will be noticed for the next few weeks. Old sheep selling at 2 1/2c. Lambs at 3 1/2c.

Hogs seem to be worth the money, selling readily at 8c, dressed weight, and there are reports of no improvement. This figure is an advance of 1/2c. lb. Western hogs at 6 1/2c. lb. live weight. The demand for live calves is in a prosperous condition; sales readily made and butchers do not hesitate to pay for the best. Good country hogs, ranging from 2 1/2c. per lb. with a good supply. No as many from Maine as usual, however.

Not much vitality to the milch cow market. Good cows sell fairly well, but the market is good with a medium to common kind. General sales at \$20.45 per head; if of choice quality \$10.15 more per head is obtained.

The horse market is in a bad way; sales pronounced weak and the stable being dingy. Fresh country horses are not plenty and are not wanted. Considerable many second hand horses put upon the market selling all the way from \$10 to \$20 per head; now and then one of better quality at \$25.

AN OVERVIEW OF LIVE POULTRY THIS WEEK: two car loads of live geese, fully 8 tons; that found sale at \$1 a head; mixed chickens and fowl at 10 1/2c; 6 tons on sale.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.  
The best cattle in market were by O. W. Hall & Son, of the Old Colony to the State fair, and obtained first premium on them for their excellent quality. They were not especially heavy, but brought a fancy price, equal to the best Western; and as a contrast, sold 2 cattle at \$35.00 lbs., at \$102 the pair. P. A. Bessy sold 4 oxen of 740 lbs., at 4 1/2c. lb. live weight. Dennison & Rogers sold 2 new milch cows at \$37.50 per head. I. C. Libby & Sons sold 2 fancy new milch cows at \$50 a head; 18 lbs. averaging 65 lbs. at 4 1/2c. 30 lbs. averaging 65 lbs. at 4 1/2c. 30 lbs. averaging 100 lbs. at 3c. 36 lbs. of 120 lbs. at 3 1/2c. W. W. Hall & Son sold 4 milch cows at \$38 a head; 2 oxen, weighing live, 2710 lbs. at 4c. per lb.; 27 calves, averaging 110 lbs. at 5 1/2c.

REMARKS.  
One of the principles of the low prices on lambs at market this season is not only owing to heavy receipts, live and dead, but the quality is somewhat inferior to what it should be, or was at this time last year. It is an easy matter to take off a pound in price, when the quality does not come up to the right standard. It is to be hoped that later on, better flocks will appear on sale, and command from 5 1/2c. per lb. Why owners of lambs are so anxious to market right in the face and eyes of low prices is a puzzle. The hog market is quite different from the lamb, as they are gradually improving in worth. Good Western hogs reached 6 1/2c. live weight, as laid out at the fair and better houses. To be sure they are well fattened and cut up profitably, but no more so than they have previous years, being corn fed and solid when slaughtered, and butchers seem to prefer Western to Northern or Eastern hogs. Good country hogs for Northern to be delivered this week.

LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEEKEND.  
The trade could be improved, but was fair, and better than expected at the opening. P. W. Thompson & Son sold 2 new milch cows at \$35 each. C. E. Hanson sold 3 milch cows at \$30 each. W. W. Hall & Son sold 2 milch cows at \$40 each. P. F. Litchfield sold 1 choice Ayshire milch cow, \$55. 2 choice Holstein cows at \$50 each. Ed. Kimball sold 3 choice cows at \$50 each, 2 cows at \$35 each, of extra cow at \$40. J. S. Henry sold 3 choice cows at \$50 each, 5 extra new milch cows at \$40.48 each. Several common to good cows at \$25 to \$35 a head. Remick & Cheney sold 2 nice new milch cows at \$50 each. Libby & Sons sold 3 common cows at \$30 each. The extra cows (springers) at \$40 each; 4 choice new milch cows at \$50 each. R. Connors sold 3 springers at \$45 each, 1 yearling bull at \$17. S. H. Wardwell sold 1 milch cow, \$40. 1 springer at \$40.

Working oxen not much doing, and but few pairs were sold. J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pair getting 7 ft. live weight 3200 lbs., at \$100; 1 pair getting 6 ft., 6 in., live weight 2700 lbs., at \$78.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.  
BOSTON, September 26, 1893.

WHEAT AND MEAL. The demand is moderate and prices are steady and unchanged. We quote fine, and extra at \$2.25 to \$2.35; extra seconds at \$2.25 to \$2.30; winter wheat clear and straight at \$3.00 to \$3.10; Minnesota extra at \$3.10 to \$3.20; and spring wheat patents at \$4.40 to \$5.00. These quotations include jobbers' and millers' prices. Rye flour is steady at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. Corn meal is steady, with sales at \$2.20 to \$2.35 for choice kiln-dried. Oat meal is in steady request, with sales at \$4.75 to \$5.00 for cut and rolled.

GRAIN. The market was firm to-day, and prices were generally higher. Corn on the track here sold at 35c. per bush, while for shipment No. 2 yellow was offered at from 52 1/2c. to 53c., with most Chicago shippers at 52 1/2c., and at 52 1/2c. for No. 3 yellow. Oats are in good demand on the spot at 15c. and spring wheat at 38c. to 40c. No. 2 white at 38c. per bush. No. 3 white at 36c., and mixed at 35c. per bush. For shipment prices of oats were advanced, the range for clipped being from 38 1/2c. to 40c. No. 2 white at 38c., and No. 3 white at 36c. per bush.

MILKFEED.—The market is steady for feed, with bran at \$17 for spring in sacks

for shipment, and winter at \$17.75. Middlings range from \$18.25 to \$19.50, as to quality. Canada bran in bulk at \$20.25 to \$21.00.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter market appears to be gathering strength for another bound upward. The West has jumped up a cent and a half, and New York has sympathized to the extent of about a cent. The only change here so far is a firmer feeling on fine fresh stock. There is no trade enough to warrant any advance. How soon that will come it is difficult to tell, but if other markets keep going up, ours cannot remain stationary. Supply and demand will soon regulate that.

Yesterday's transactions were of moderate proportions and the prices were certainly no higher than for several days past. No more than 28 cents was paid for fresh Northern creamery in large tubs, but receivers were not very anxious to force sales. Small tubs and boxes ruled at 28 1/2c. but sold rather slowly, as the supply last week was a little larger than for the week before. Western fresh creamery in assorted packages ruled at 27c. and in large tubs at 26c. 26 1/2c. New York and Vermont dairy lots have been kept pretty well cleaned up at 23c. to 25c. with 20c. for fine selections. All the under grades are in light supply, and in this respect the market is in a very good condition.

The cheese boom which started a week ago has not yet fully spent itself. There has been a good trade and full prices have been paid. Fine New York and Vermont factory sold on Monday and Tuesday at 10 1/2c. to 11c. in large singles, and 11 1/2c. to 12c. in small singles. Late made Ohio flats command 10 1/2c. to 11c. for 40 lb. boxes. New York and Vermont factory sold on Monday and Tuesday at 10 1/2c. to 11c. in large singles, and 11 1/2c. to 12c. in small singles. Late made Ohio flats command 10 1/2c. to 11c. for 40 lb. boxes.

Eggs have joined in the upward march, fine Michigan were quoted up to 22 cents yesterday. But few lots were sold at over 21c. to 22c. Fresh receipts of eggs are not so numerous as last week, but the market is steady at 21c. to 22c. Rye straw is steady at \$13 to \$14 per ton.

THE RICHMOND FAIR.  
The 17th annual cattle show and fair of the Richmond Farmers' and Mechanics' Club was held on their grounds at the Reed meeting house, Tuesday. The fair itself was substantially the same as has been held on their grounds, on previous occasions.

There was a long string of cattle hitched to a stone wall or stump fence, each chewing his or her cud as the case may be, seemingly indifferent to their strange surroundings. Now and then the low of some unwonted creature is heard along the line to remind one that domesticity, which has at one time made life a burden to us all, is shared by dumb creatures. There were sleek looking moolies, sheep with fine wool on their backs, and swine whose bristles were white and fine.

In the fair house a good showing of fruit and vegetables was made, while the ladies made a good display of fancy work. Nothing was the matter with the day over, but under foot it was hardly up to one's ideal of good terra firma. The crowd, seemed, however, to be unmindful of the discomfort on account of the wet condition of the ground.

There were people enough present. Only one thing—a horse trot—was needed to make the fair a great success. Richmond has some fine horseflesh, and if they could be brought out one of the best fairs in the State might be held here. It is believed that at no distant day a track will be built and run in connection with the fair grounds.

News of Waldo.  
Nathaniel Littlefield has got his colt broken, and bought a new wagon and is now seen out nearly every day with a fine turnout.

The foxes are again on the war path, they have caught several chickens for the Levansealer brothers, and they have been obliged to shut up the remainder of their flock. The Levansealer brothers have their new hen house nearly done; it is 15x35 feet, 7 feet posted, with a double roof, it will be divided into four sections, the house is located on a southern slope of a hill in an orchard containing about one acre of land and will be enclosed with wire netting. They will keep about one hundred hens, they have Golden and White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, and their crosses.

J. G. Harding has a hen house 15x30 feet, double roof with 3 feet wide the entire length, it is divided into 5 sections; he keeps 100 hens of the Wyandotte breed, he keeps him last year over one dollar a pair profit from their eggs.

Israel Jones has bought out Mariner Smith and moved into the house, and Mr. Smith has hired one half of the house to live in until he can find a place better suited to his needs.

Almond Roberts has bought the James Rolfe farm and is moving on to it. L. H. Jackson Jr., is happy again, it is another girl.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gay of South China, and Mr. and Mrs. Sleep of Rockland, are visiting friends in Bangor.

Henry Chase and wife are visiting friends in Bangor.

Pensions.  
Washington, September 23. The following pensions have been granted to Maine people:

ORIGINAL.  
Jeremiah Kempton, Augusta.  
Samuel H. Pillsbury, Kittery.

RECREANCE.  
Amos L. Conant, Bucksport.  
Frank M. Blackington, Rockland.  
George Wentworth, East Kow.   
Frederick W. Smith, Bangor.

RE-RECREANCE.  
Charles L. Danton, Auburn.  
Edward W. Maynard, Bangor.

RE-RECREANCE AND INCREASE.  
Michael Gallagher, Presque Isle.

ORIGINAL WIDOWS, ETC.  
Ella L. Philbrick, Mt. Vernon.

State Treasurer Beal says that about half a dozen towns in the State have thus far sent in claims for sheep killed by dogs. The claims already in aggregate \$450. Claims must be filed with the State treasurer before January first to get returns under the law. The mail of Thursday brought in to the treasurer about \$2500 from dog licenses. The aggregate amount received up to this time is \$8500, and there will probably be about \$7000 more to follow. The dog law is new and not thoroughly understood by some, but its justice cannot be questioned.

Mrs. A. L. Plummer, Benton, has an old fashioned clock that has been in her family (Crosby) about 100 years, running almost constantly and is now keeping correct time. She also has a religious book in which is a sermon preached at "Theobald's" in Hertfordshire at the evening worship Nov. 23, 1716. Mr. Plummer has an officer's wool hat, worn in the Revolutionary war—in good state of preservation.

It is reported here that Nichols, the famous 3-year-old stallion owned by Perry Farrington of Locke's Mills, is not expected to live. It is said he is sick with lung fever. This horse when a yearling held the New England yearling record, and has made fast time this season.

The Durban Packing Co. closed up Saturday afternoon, after a very good season, considering the long drought in the early summer. They put up 110,000 of first-class goods, all of which are sold at a good price.

# BANGOR PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.  
APPLES.—Choice string, 50c. per lb.; choice sliced, 80c. to 1.10.

BEANS.—Yellow eyes, \$2.15 to \$2.25 per bush.; hand picked pea, \$2.50 to \$2.75. BUTTER.—Best, 22c. to 25c. per lb.; fair to good, 20c. to 22c.

EGGS.—18c. per doz. CHEESE.—Best factory, per lb., (new) 12c. to 13c.; best dairy, per lb., (new) 12c. to 13c.

GRAIN.—Oats, prime country, 40c. new, 45c. per bushel. HAY.—Best loose, \$10.00. CORN.—60c. meal, 30c.

POTATOES.—New, 45c. to 50c. per bu. PROVISIONS.—Pork, round hog, per lb., 8c. Chickens, 15c. to 20c. Turkeys, none in the market.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

New 4's reg., 110  
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United States 2's reg., 98  
Central Pacific 1st, 98  
Denver & R. G. 1st, 95  
Erie 2d, 92  
Kansas Pacific Consols., 102 1/2  
Oregon Nav. Ist, 102 1/2  
Kansas Pacific Ist, 104 1/2

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# Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Baking Royal Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

LATEST HORSE NOTES.  
—Lycurgus by Lumps 2.21, dam Sally B. by Lever, won a race at St. Stephen lately and took a record of 2.25. Sally B. is the dam of Trinit 2.30, and the second dam of Dr. T. N. Drake's stallion, Early Bird 2.16 1/2.

—At the auction sale of horses at the New England Fair, of 38 head sold and nearly all standard bred, six went for over \$100, one for \$175.00, one for \$165, one \$145, eight for \$80 up to \$100, eleven \$50 to \$80, five for \$25 and less than \$50, eight for less than \$25. Five went for less than \$20; four of them averaging \$11 each.

—Mordica, a full sister to Grenadier, (3) 2.28, won a good race at Concord, N. H., in 2.31 1/2. Last week at Dover, she won another race, getting a record of 2.26 1/2. This mare was bred by B. F. and F. H. Briggs of Auburn, was sold when two years old undeveloped. This not only gives the popular sire, Messenger, another 2.30 performer, but gets the gentlemen Briggs' brood mare, Modjeska by Redwood, into the great brood mare list.

YORK COUNTY FAIR RACES, Friday, September 22nd.—THREE-YEAR-OLDS—FURGE \$75. Auburn Colt Farm, 1 Dorcas Pratt, by Stamboul, 1 1/2  
Chas. F. Ayer, by Margaret Knox by Norway Knox, 2 1/2  
Patrick Kane, by Harvard by Prescott, 3 1/2  
Time—2:44 1/2, 2:45 1/2, 2:46 1/2, 2:4